

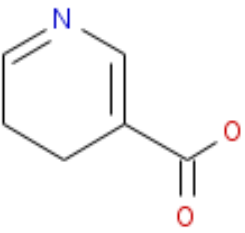
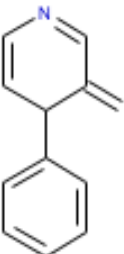
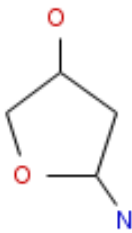
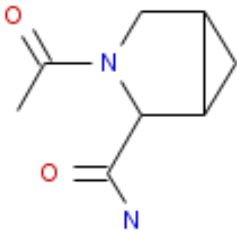
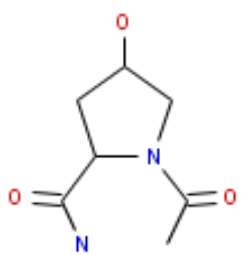
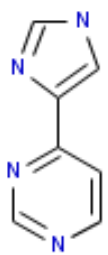
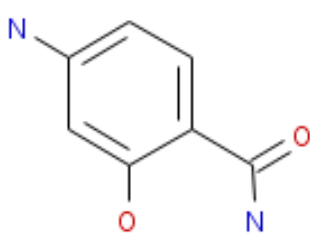
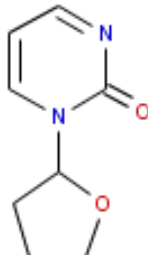
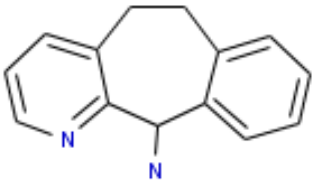
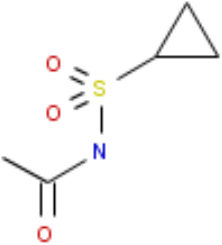
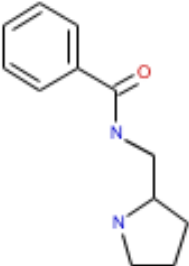
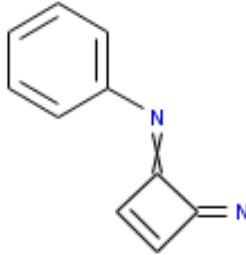
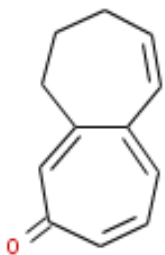
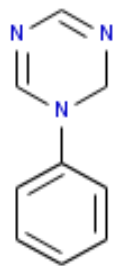
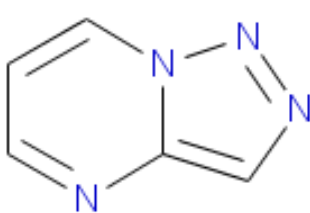
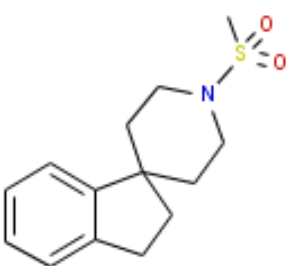
Increasing the Coverage of Medicinal Chemistry-Relevant Space in Commercial Fragments Screening

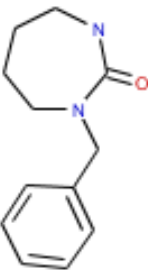
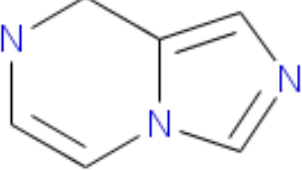
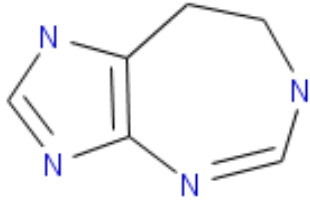
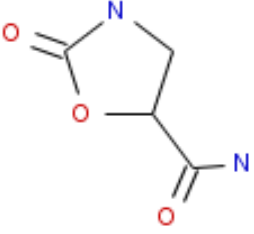
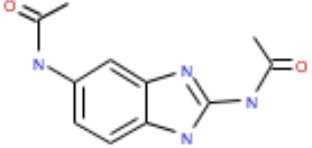
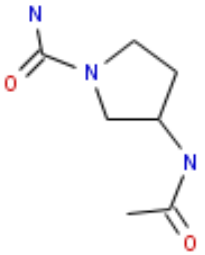
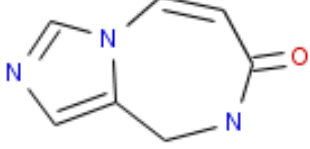
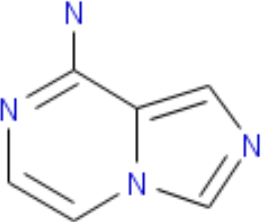
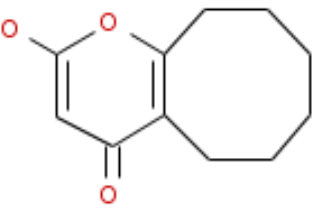
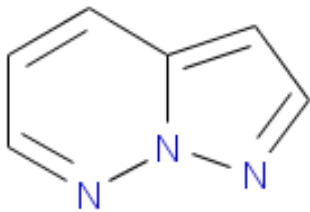
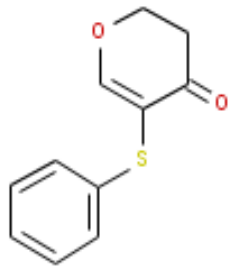
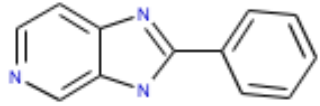
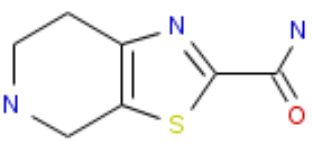

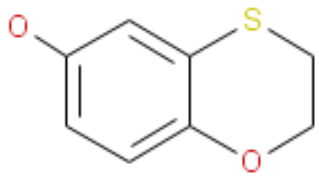
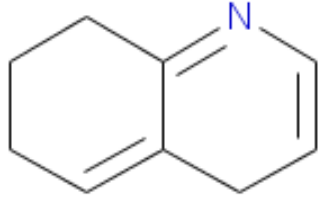
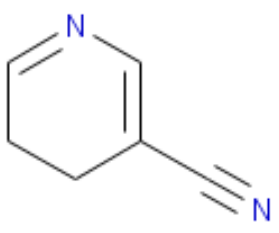
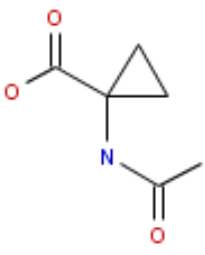
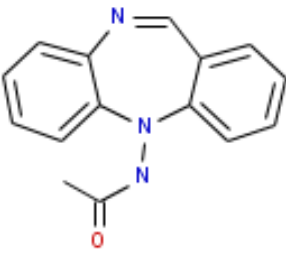
N. Yi Mok, Ruth Brenk and Nathan Brown

Contents

Table S1	Frequent bioactive ChEMBL substructures that have low similarity to commercial fragments	S2
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Table S1. The most frequently occurring substructures derived from a minimum of 100 bioactive ChEMBL compounds that have low similarity to commercial fragments. The frequency occurrence of each substructure is denoted below the structure.

 618	 466	 439	 413
 271	 246	 215	 213
 205	 198	 188	 181
 180	 169	 168	 159

 153	 147	 142	 140
 139	 139	 138	 134
 133	 129	 127	 123
 121	 120	 109	 106
 106	 101	 100	